

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1835.

No. 47. Vol. 50

PRINTED WEEKLY  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD,  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]  
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE  
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.  
Printing Office at the old strand Mill street.  
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
For one year in advance \$2 50  
" Six months do 1 50  
" Three months do 1 00  
Not paid at the end of 6 months 3 00  
within the year 3 50  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrear-  
ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be  
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-  
fice.  
ADVERTISING.  
For 1 square or less 1 or 3 insertions \$1 00  
Do do do 3 months 3 00  
Do do do 6 months 5 00  
Do do do 12 months 10 00  
Longer ones in proportion. A new inserted by  
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.  
TERMS.—6 months credit for all sums over \$20  
and approved security will be required—\$20  
and under, cash in hand.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1835.

As there were a few material errors  
occurred in the following communica-  
tion, published in our last, (between the  
author and himself) at his request were  
publish it, corrected:  
For the Kentucky Gazette,  
To Andrew Jackson, President of the  
United States:

You have administered the govern-  
ment over which you were placed, by a  
majority of your fellow-citizens, so as to  
secure their approbation, and to place  
your name on the brightest pages of the  
history of our country; but an abuse has  
obtained footing, which if not rooted out  
by you, there is good reason to fear no fu-  
ture President will possess the influence  
to do it. The vote of Congress allowing  
themselves the right of franking for life,  
if they should remain in Congress so  
long, and allowing those not elected by  
the people, to continue to frank until the  
session of Congress following, are abuses  
of the most daring character. The Con-  
stitution forbids the creation of privileged  
orders, and yet this act fixes the most o-  
dious privilege which could exist; be-  
cause it interrupts and must in the end  
destroy the utility of our mail establish-  
ments. The industrious citizen who  
pays for the transportation of the mails,  
is disappointed and exposed to daily in-  
juries from the burthen of packages of this  
order of men, who are engaged at home  
and not in the service of their country,  
except a few months in the year.

The manner in which this scandalous  
abuse was brought about, is also a sub-  
ject of deep regret, because it bears on  
its face evidence of departing from the  
usual course of legislation for unworthy  
purposes, unbecoming the standing of  
those concerned.

The first law on the right of franking,  
allowed 20 days before and after each  
session of Congress. Several attempts  
to increase the time to 60 days failed un-  
til a few years ago, when 60 days was  
settled, and became a law; an indignant  
feeling was manifested by the people, but  
it passed by until the nation was engaged  
in the all-absorbing Bank question; a  
clause was then introduced into a part  
of another bill, and passed, allowing of this  
odious advantage. The public mind was  
overwhelmed with other matters, and no  
doubt the clause passed without the know-  
ledge of many members, who would now  
be glad to blot out the foul stain on the  
character of the nation, by a return to  
the old law of 20 days, with suitable pro-  
visions to prevent and punish abuses of  
franking.

There has been a silence on the part  
of newspapers on this subject, by no  
means creditable to the character of the  
American press. With the exception of  
the resolutions of the Senate, session  
before last, (which, I trust, will always  
stand alone,) nothing has passed either  
branch of our Legislature, so dangerous,  
and repugnant to the principles of our con-  
stitution.

JEFFERSON.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.  
LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED TO  
THE 24th CONGRESS.  
As the Senate is now full, with the exception  
of one member from Mississippi, and the House,  
with the exception of two members from Missis-  
sippi, we have thought a complete list might be  
acceptable to our readers, for the sake of comparison

and reference. Those marked \* are Anti-  
Van Buren—the others were elected by the party  
friendly to the present administration and oppos-  
ed to the Whig party. Still it is possible that some  
few of them, especially in the Western States,  
may take sides against the Van Buren party. Our  
object is not to make out a case, but to state facts,  
according to the evidence before us.

## SENATE.

MAINE. N. CAROLINA.  
Ether Shepley W. P. Mangum\*  
John Ruggles Bedford Brown  
NEW HAMPSHIRE. S. CAROLINA.  
Isaac Hill Wm. C. Preston\*  
Heare Hubbard John C. Calhoun\*  
MASSACHUSETTS. GEORGIA.  
Daniel Webster\* Alfred Cuthbert  
John Davis\* John P. King  
RH. ISLAND. KENTUCKY.  
Asher Robbins\* Henry Clay\*  
N. R. Knight\* J. J. Crittenden\*  
CONNECTICUT. TENNESSEE.  
Gad. Tomlinson\* Felix Grundy  
Nathan Smith\* Hugh L. White\*  
VERMONT. OHIO.  
Samuel Prentiss\* Thomas Ewing\*  
Ben. Swart\* Thomas Morris  
NEW YORK. L. VIRGINIA.  
S. W. Wright, jr. A. Porter\*  
N. P. T. Mudge Charles Gavarré  
NEW JERSEY. INDIANA.  
Garret D. Wall Wm. Hendricks\*  
S. L. Southard\* John Tipton  
PENNSYLVANIA. MISSISSIPPI.  
Jas. Buchanan John Black\*  
Saml McKean\* Que vacancy  
DELAWARE. ILLINOIS.  
Arnold Naudain\* Elias K. Kane.  
John M. Clayton\* John M. Robinson  
MARYLAND. ALABAMA.  
Or George the Michigan Senators will be of  
the same politics. Adding these to the list, the ac-  
count will stand:  
Anti Van Buren, 25  
Van Buren, 19  
Doubtful, 3  
Vacancy, 1  
It is to be borne in mind that Michigan is al-  
ready a State, wanting the single act of admission in-  
to the Union, and that the Legislature is already  
elected, which will choose her Senators to Con-  
gress. The Legislature is thoroughly Van Buren.  
Of course the Michigan Senators will be of the  
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Geo. Evans\*  
Moses Mason  
Leonard Jarvis  
N. HAMPSHIRE.  
Saml Cushman  
Franklin M. Dean  
Franklin Pierce  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
Abol Lawrence\* Geo. N. Briggs\*  
S. C. Phillips\* Geo. Emmet\*  
Caleb Cushing\* John Reed\*  
Levi Lincoln\* John Q. Adams\*  
Wm B Calhoun\* Saml Hays\*  
Wm Jackson\* Nathaniel B. Burden\*  
CONNECTICUT.  
Isaac Tourey  
Saml Ingham  
Elisha Haley  
RHODE ISLAND.  
Wm Sprague  
Dutree J. Pearce  
VERMONT.  
Wm Slade\*  
Heman Allen\*  
Hiland Hall\*  
NEW YORK.  
Abel Huntington  
John McKean  
Abraham Boker  
A Vanderpool  
Gerard Y. Lansing  
Dudley Farlin  
A Mann jr  
Dan Wardwell  
Wm Mason  
Wm Taylor  
G. H. Chapman  
Gideon Lee  
T Childs\*  
Almer Hazletine\*  
Saml Barton  
Eli Moore  
John W. Brown  
Valentine Effner  
John Cramer  
Ransom H. Gillet  
NEW JERSEY.  
P Dickerson  
Fel Schenck  
James Parker  
PENNSYLVANIA.  
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Wm Heister\*  
D. W. Wagner  
Wm Clay\*  
Jesse Miller  
J. B. Anthony  
J. Kingessmith jr  
Harman Deany\*  
John G. Braith  
James Harper\*  
E. Darlington\*  
Jacob Fry jr  
E. B. Hubley  
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John J. Milligan\*  
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Francis Thomas  
John M. Steele\*  
Ben C. Howard  
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Henry A. Wise  
John Robertson\*  
Chas F. Mercer\*  
John W. Jones  
James Gadsden  
James M. H. Beale  
Wm McComas\*  
George Loyall  
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NORTH CAROLINA.  
Jesse Spright  
J. A. Bynum  
E. Deberry\*  
H. W. Connor\*  
W. B. Shepard\*  
E. Pettigrew\*  
Wm Montgomery  
SOUTH CAROLINA.  
H. Pinckney\*  
James Rodgers  
Wm J. Grayson\*  
T. W. Pickens\*  
J. H. Hammond\*  
GEORGIA.  
John Coffee  
G. W. B. Towns  
J. F. Cleveland  
S. Grant and  
G. W. Owens  
ALABAMA.  
Dixon H. Lewis\*  
J. B. Lawler\*  
J. L. Martin\*  
MISSISSIPPI.  
[Election to be held in November—2 members.]  
LOUISIANA.  
Rice Garland\*  
E. W. Ripley\*  
TENNESSEE.  
John Bell\*  
James K. Polk  
E. J. Shields\*  
Wm B. Carter\*  
Samuel Bush\*  
A. P. Murry\*  
A. Huntsman\*  
KENTUCKY.  
Chilton Allan\*  
Richard French  
Benjamin French  
A. G. Hayes  
R. M. Johnson  
John Chatham\*  
James Hadlan\*  
MISSOURI.  
Wm H. Ashley\*  
ILLINOIS.  
Zadock Casey  
John Reynolds  
INDIANA.  
Amos Lane  
J. M. McCarty\*  
Hathill Bown  
J. W. Davis  
OHIO.  
Bellaury Storey\*  
Elice Howell\*  
Saml F. Vinton\*  
David Spangler\*  
David Kilgore  
Thos L. Hamer  
Jeremiah W. Lane  
J. Corns\*  
Jonathan Starnes\*  
Sampson Mason\*  
ARKANSAS.  
Ambrose Sevier\*  
FLORIDA.  
Joseph M. White\*  
\* Anti Van Buren.  
† Doubtful.  
‡ Elected by the joint votes of Anti-Masons  
and Jackson men.

Here the Gazette gives a long cock-  
and-bull story from Webb's paper, about  
"a formal demand" upon the French Min-  
istry by Baron Rothschild, &c. &c.,  
(who was never authorized to make a de-  
mand, and never made one), and about  
assurances, unofficially, "from the French  
Ministry, that if he would cause his ap-  
proval of Mr. Livingston's letter to be  
officially communicated, it would be con-  
sidered an ample explanation," &c. &c.  
(a statement heretofore made in the  
Courier and Enquirer, and promptly con-  
tradicted in the Globe by authority, from  
both sides concerned, French and Amer-  
ican.) There is, however, nothing in  
these speculations and inquiries of the  
New York print worthy of reply—but we  
may add a word in support of what Mr.  
Walsh has said to the United States Ga-  
zette.

This print asserts, that the President  
should, before the first movement towards  
a compliance with the treaty on the part  
of the French King, express his convic-  
tion "that the French King's Government  
had acted in good faith." Now let us  
see what the "good faith" of the French  
King obliges him to do, according to his  
own solemn declaration, as a man and a  
magistrate. Here are his words, signed  
with his own name upon the treaty:  
Nous, ayant agréable la susdite Con-  
vention en toutes et chacune des disposi-  
tions qui y sont contenues, déclarons, tant  
par nous que par nos héritiers et succes-  
seurs, qu'elle est acceptée, approuvée,  
ratifiée et confirmée, et par ces présentes  
signées de notre main, nous l'acceptons,  
approuvons, ratifions et confirmons. Pro-  
mutant, en foi et parole de Roi, de l'ob-  
server et de la faire observer inviolable-  
ment, sans jamais y contrevenir ni per-  
mettre qu'il y soit contrevenu, directe-  
ment ni indirectement, pour quelque  
cause et sous quelque prétexte que ce  
soit. En foi de quoi, nous avons fait met-  
tre notre sceau à ces présentes.

Fait au Palais Royal, à Paris, le 31  
aout 1831.  
LOUIS PHILIPPE.  
Par le Roi,  
HORACE SEBASTIANI.  
Translation of the ratification of the  
treaty of July 4th, 1831, by the King  
of the French:  
We having found the above Convention  
agreeable in all and each of the disposi-  
tions therein contained, do declare by  
ourselves as well as by our heirs and suc-  
cessors, that it is accepted, approved, rat-  
ified and confirmed; and by these pres-  
ents signed by our hand, we do accept,  
approve, ratify, and confirm it. Promis-  
ing on the faith and word of a King, to  
observe it, and to cause it to be observed  
inviolably, without ever contravening it,  
or suffering it to be contravened, directly  
or indirectly, for any cause and under  
any pretence whatever. In faith where-  
of, we have caused our seal to be affixed  
to these presents. Given at the Royal  
Palace, the thirty first of August, one  
thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.  
By the King:  
HORACE SEBASTIANI.  
Let us suppose that the first violation  
of this most sacred and sovereign act  
was excusable, upon the ground that the  
Chambers refused to appropriate—let us  
suppose that the delay of the King, in the  
first instance, in bringing the subject  
before the Chambers, and subsequent  
postponement of the fulfilment of M.  
Serrurier's promise—that the subject  
should be brought to the consideration of  
the new Chambers at the earliest possi-  
ble moment—fully accounted for; what is  
to satisfy the world at large now, when  
the money is actually voted, for the con-  
tinued violation of that covenant on the  
part of the King, which he has so solemnly  
avowed, on the word of a King, shall  
be inviolable—shall be "observed with-  
out contravening, or suffering it to be  
contravened, directly or indirectly, for  
any cause or under any pretence what-  
ever."

The world will say, whether the King,  
who has the President's express declara-  
tion, that no menace was meant by the  
Message—whether the King, who has  
Mr. Livingston's several letters, disavow-  
ing for his Government the false con-  
struction put upon the Message by the  
factious at home and abroad, to torture it  
into insult—whether the King, who has  
already received through the same chan-  
nels whence the Message reached him,  
the President's official approbation of Mr.  
Livingston's official disavowal, twice re-  
peated in his communications, does not,  
in continuing to withhold the payment of  
the indemnity, upon the plea that this  
point is not sufficiently explained, contra-  
vene the treaty, not for any cause which  
he is pledged not to allow to operate,  
but for a mere pretence, which the terms  
of his ratification still more emphatically  
forbids.

The public will be able to decide here-  
after, if they cannot now, what the prom-  
ises and good faith of certain Kings  
are worth. They assuredly are very  
slow in fulfilling them, compared with  
Republican Presidents. The ratification  
by the President was as follows:

From the Globe.  
We have received the Address of the  
Rev. Alva Wood, President of the flour-  
ishing University of the State of Ala-  
bama. We take the following extract  
from it:  
"Your patriotism and your philantropy  
will combine to induce you to extend  
your fostering care to every good literary  
institution among us, that it may triumph  
over the prejudices of ignorance and big-  
otry; and that under the enlightening and  
liberalizing influence of such institutions,  
the great experiment of self government  
now making in these United States, may  
be conducted to a happy issue; and may  
result in the establishment of free govern-  
ments and of pure religion, throughout  
the world. Is there one of you who does  
not feel some portion of that vast respon-  
sibility which rests upon the American  
Republic, to sustain the great doctrine of  
liberal principles, in opposition to the di-  
vine right of Kings and the hereditary  
claims of despots? Is there one of you,  
who will not add a stone to the great pyra-  
mid of American liberty, which shall  
transmit, for thousands of years to come,  
unimpaired by the ravages of time, the  
true model of a popular government? On  
this altar let me swear you to an eternal  
hatred of all tyranny, political and eccle-  
siastical; and to an eternal fidelity to the  
cause of knowledge, of christian virtue,  
and of rational freedom. Go forth, then,  
my dear young friends, to the high duties  
to which your country calls you; and may  
God Almighty protect and bless you."

From the Cincinnati Republican.  
What honest, clear-minded man can  
see any prospect of the success of Judge  
White—a man who has sold his principles,  
and the reputation and respect  
which he has acquired during the whole  
course of his life, up to this time, for a  
"mess of pottage"—for the honor, the  
poor honor of being one of the Whig can-  
didates for the Presidency. Time will  
pass—the election will come, and Hugh  
L. White will not be President—one  
friend will go this way, and another that,  
and there will be no one to remember or  
do honor to the fallen Whig candidate.  
No one to remember him, did we say?  
Yes, many will remember that Hugh  
Lawson White was a Jackson man, and  
that he supported the measures of his  
Administration until the Whigs concluded  
to bring him forward as a candidate for  
the Presidency, purposely to divide the  
Republican ranks; and that to this nefar-  
ious scheme he not only readily lent his  
name, but has now become the traducer  
of General Jackson and his administra-  
tion, by subscribing to the following pre-  
amble of the committee which made the  
above nomination, wherein a growing ab-  
use of Executive patronage is charged  
upon Gen. Jackson.

"We still regard the growth, and prob-  
able consequent abuse of Executive pa-  
tronage, as one of the most imminent  
dangers which threaten to undermine and  
overthrow our Constitution and liberties."

"Now, therefore, be it known that I,  
Andrew Jackson, President of the United  
States of America, have caused the  
said Convention to be made public, to the  
end that the same and every clause and  
article thereto may be observed and ful-  
filled with good faith by the United States  
and the citizens thereof."  
In consequence of this, the President  
and Congress at once passed the neces-  
sary laws, giving France great privileges  
and benefits under the treaty, which she  
has been enjoying ever since, while not  
a dollar has yet been paid to us.  
"Look on this picture, and on this."—  
Republican faith and promises in Ameri-  
ca, contrasted with kingly faith and prom-  
ises in France.

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liberal principles, in opposition to the di-  
vine right of Kings and the hereditary  
claims of despots? Is there one of you,  
who will not add a stone to the great pyra-  
mid of American liberty, which shall  
transmit, for thousands of years to come,  
unimpaired by the ravages of time, the  
true model of a popular government? On  
this altar let me swear you to an eternal  
hatred of all tyranny, political and eccle-  
siastical; and to an eternal fidelity to the  
cause of knowledge, of christian virtue,  
and of rational freedom. Go forth, then,  
my dear young friends, to the high duties  
to which your country calls you; and may  
God Almighty protect and bless you."

From the Cincinnati Republican.  
What honest, clear-minded man can  
see any prospect of the success of Judge  
White—a man who has sold his principles,  
and the reputation and respect  
which he has acquired during the whole  
course of his life, up to this time, for a  
"mess of pottage"—for the honor, the  
poor honor of being one of the Whig can-  
didates for the Presidency. Time will  
pass—the election will come, and Hugh  
L. White will not be President—one  
friend will go this way, and another that,  
and there will be no one to remember or  
do honor to the fallen Whig candidate.  
No one to remember him, did we say?  
Yes, many will remember that Hugh  
Lawson White was a Jackson man, and  
that he supported the measures of his  
Administration until the Whigs concluded  
to bring him forward as a candidate for  
the Presidency, purposely to divide the  
Republican ranks; and that to this nefar-  
ious scheme he not only readily lent his  
name, but has now become the traducer  
of General Jackson and his administra-  
tion, by subscribing to the following pre-  
amble of the committee which made the  
above nomination, wherein a growing ab-  
use of Executive patronage is charged  
upon Gen. Jackson.

"We still regard the growth, and prob-  
able consequent abuse of Executive pa-  
tronage, as one of the most imminent  
dangers which threaten to undermine and  
overthrow our Constitution and liberties."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.  
IMPORTANT OPINION.  
The annexed opinion of Judges Betts  
and Thompson, was pronounced this  
morning before the Grand Jury of the  
Circuit Court, sitting in this city.  
It will relieve the friends of Texas  
from some anxiety in regard to past move-  
ments, and give them confidence in respec-  
t to what is future.  
The Grand Jury of the United States  
for the Southern District of New York,  
in the second Circuit, respectfully submit  
to the Honorable Circuit Court of the U.  
States, the following inquiry in relation  
to a matter at present under their con-  
sideration.  
"Is it, or not, a violation of the 6th  
section of the Act of Congress passed on  
the 22nd of April 1818, entitled an Act  
in addition to an Act for the punishment  
of crimes against the United States there-  
in mentioned, that meetings should be  
held in this District, and committees ap-  
pointed to provide means and make col-  
lections for the purpose of enabling the  
inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil  
war with the sovereignty of Mexico, now  
at peace with the United States."  
(Signed) GIDEON TUCKER.

In answering the foregoing enquiry,  
the Court will confine itself to the fact  
stated, and the section of the law refer-  
red to. The enquiry is, whether meet-

ings held in this district or State, and  
committees appointed to provide means  
and make collections for the purpose of  
enabling the inhabitants of Texas, to en-  
gage in a civil war with the sovereignty  
of Mexico, is a violation of the section of  
the law referred to. The section of the  
Act is as follows:  
"Sec. 6.—And be it further enacted,  
that if any person shall, within the ter-  
ritory or jurisdiction of the United States,  
begin, or set on foot, or provide or pre-  
pare the means for any military expedi-  
tion or enterprise, to be carried on from  
thence against the territories or domin-  
ions of any foreign Prince or State, or of  
any colony, district or people, with whom  
the United States are at peace, every  
person so offending shall be deemed  
guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall  
be fined not exceeding three thousand  
dollars, and imprisoned not more than  
three years."

This section applies only to military  
expeditions and enterprises to be carried  
on from the United States against any  
foreign power with which we are at  
peace. "No person shall begin or set on  
foot, or provide or prepare the means for  
any military expedition or enterprise to be  
carried from thence," that is, from the  
United States, or the territory within  
their jurisdiction. Donations in money,  
or any thing else, to the inhabitants of  
Texas, to enable them to engage in a  
civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico,  
is in a sense beginning or setting on  
foot, or providing the means for a mili-  
tary expedition from the United States,  
or their territory. The answer therefore,  
to the question put by the Grand Jury is,  
that the facts stated do not amount to any  
offence under the 6th section of the Act  
referred to.

A new method of Scindling!—The  
West Chester Republican says: "We are  
told that on Wednesday morning last,  
while the cars were making their way  
from Third street, Philadelphia, to the in-  
clined plane, a gentleman passenger in-  
fected to be seized with a sudden chill,  
and manifested all the shivering tokens  
thereof. A fellow passenger, in order to  
render his situation as comfortable as  
circumstances would permit, generously  
tendered the sufferer his cloak to muffle  
himself with. On arriving at the head  
of the plane, the owner of the cloak dis-  
covered, that not only was the victim of  
the chill missing, but that his garment  
had also as unceremoniously decamped,  
and, as far as he was concerned, might  
be numbered among the "things that  
were." The truth at once flashed upon  
him that he had been the dupe of imposi-  
tion, and that the "milk of humane  
kindness" running through his confirma-  
tion had been the main auxiliary to it.—  
Thus it is, that frequently the good prop-  
erties of one class of our fellow beings  
are made subservient to the profit and  
advantage of the evil properties of the  
other.

"We chronicle this circumstance with  
a view to place the unwary upon their  
guard against this description of villany;  
for we learn that like instances, have  
recently occurred of tricks upon travel-  
lers."

The new wooden pavement put down  
on a part of Broadway, in New York,  
promises to be a highly valuable im-  
provement. We quote the following testi-  
mony in its favor from the Commercial  
Advertiser.—Baltimore American.

The New Pavement.—The hexagonal  
blocks of wood with which a small sec-  
tion of Broadway was, during the last  
summer paved, have, we believe, been  
effectually tested to satisfy the public  
that they are the best species of pave-  
ment known among us. We daily drive  
over or stop on our passage up and down  
town, and observe with satisfaction, the  
result of this new and novel experiment.  
What a contrast is presented in the num-  
berless carriages thronging the greatest  
thoroughfare on the continent passing  
over the demi-barbarous stone pavement,  
and gliding rapidly across the new; the  
former almost dislocating the limbs of  
riders, breaking down vehicles and wear-  
ing out prematurely the best of horses,  
and causing numerous accidents, fre-  
quently attended with deplorable con-  
sequences; while the latter is as smooth as  
a beach, noiseless and clean, and afford-  
ing, from the contrast, a delightful sensa-  
tion in passing over it.

We know not who was its projector, but  
take pleasure in awarding due credit to  
the Common Council for its introduction  
as a substitute for the old material. It  
has stood the test of two months or more,  
and there is scarcely a doubt of its ulti-  
mate success. We hope it will clear to  
the whole of Broadway paved with wood,  
and suggest to the proper authorities the  
propriety of substituting wood instead of  
stones for all new pavements and exten-  
sive repairs of old ones. It will become  
necessary in a very short time to repave  
Pine street, from Nassau to Broadway,  
the widening of that portion of the street  
being partially completed. Let the next  
trial of wooden pavement be made on  
that spot.

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# GAZETTE.



"The Stars and Stripes, long may it wave  
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

**NATIONAL NOMINATION!!**  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

## BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

The letter of Col. Robert Scrogin to the committee of correspondence and vigilance of Warren county, Ohio, which will be found below, is highly interesting. It explains why the mounted regiment of Col. Johnson was permitted to form the van of the American army during the four days it was engaged in pursuing the British and Indians under the command of Proctor and Tecumseh, and who is entitled for the credit of the novel movement—the charge made by mounted infantry on the enemy. We were in the army at the time, and recollect having heard, on the day after the battle, of most of the incidents which are noticed in the letter of Col. Scrogin. It was notorious that Col. Johnson not only suggested the charge, but begged permission to make it. He is, of course, as has been universally conceded, the real Hero of the Thames; *Love Advertiser.*

For the Advertiser.

To the Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance of Warren county, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—In reading your address to the public I find you make an allusion to the battle of the Thames, and both duty and inclination prompt me to give you some facts in relation to it, as matter of history, and not for the purpose of affecting the interest of any of our distinguished men. I was present and engaged in the battle of the Thames, and acted as Lieutenant to the company commanded by Capt. Matson. On the morning of the 5th October, 1813, Gen. Harrison directed Col. Johnson to push on ahead with his mounted regiment, and overtake the British army and the Indians then retreating up the river Thames in Upper Canada. This order was executed by Col. Johnson and his men with great vigor. In a few minutes we came to the river Thames and received information from a prisoner taken by us, that the enemy intended disputing the passage of the river. We then halted until the infantry came up; Gen. Harrison ordered each horseman to take a soldier of the foot behind him and cross the river; this was done and the army formed on the north bank of the river about 12 o'clock. General Harrison came in front of the regiment where Col. Johnson was, and who had given him by express, information that the enemy was not far ahead, and was aiming at the Moravian towns. He observed to Col. Johnson that it was impossible for the footmen to overtake the enemy till late in the day, and requested him to push on with his mounted regiment and stop the retreat of the foe—remarking to the Colonel, "if you cannot compel them to stop without an engagement, why fight them, but do not venture too much." All was now animation, and the order was promptly obeyed. In a moment the mounted regiment was in a gallop, and soon reached the bottom where the battle was fought. This was the fourth day of our pursuit of the enemy, and Col. Johnson had constantly been in front, with three spy companies, leaving his gallant brother, Col. James Johnson, at the head of the regiment on the march.

About half a mile below the battle ground the spies met a Frenchman, who was coming full speed to reconnoitre. It was at a turn in the road, and he did not see them till very near, when he wheeled his pony and fled back with great speed, but the fleet horses of the Kentucky spies soon overtook him. He had got in sight of the British army, formed and arranged for battle, before he was taken and brought back. The prisoner was greatly alarmed and begged in the most feeling manner that he should not be killed. Col. Johnson assured him he had nothing to fear if he would tell him the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as to the numbers and position of the enemy. He stated that the British regulars, with some Indians, about 700 or 800 strong, were formed in order of battle a short distance in front to receive us, on the right of these was the chief Tecumseh, with 1200 or 1400 Indian warriors. There was a swamp running parallel with the river and dividing the British and Indian lines. The prisoner stated moreover that not one hour before Tecumseh had sworn a solemn oath in his hearing, that on that ground the British should fight, and that he would conquer or die. He then asked Col. Johnson how many men he had with him—the Col. replied 1000, and the prisoner burst into tears, and begged Col. Johnson to retreat without delay, assuring him that he was surrounded by more than double his number; 7 or 800 British in the front, an impassable river on the right, and the merciless Tecumseh with 1200 or 1400 savage warriors on the left in the swamp; that no quarter would be given, and his army and self be massacred. The Col. answered that he intended to give the enemy a fair opportunity of carrying their

threats into execution; that he had taught his men to advance, but never to retreat. The prisoner shed tears profusely, and said he was a Canadian Frenchman, a friend to the Americans, but was compelled to act his present part. His manner convinced all that his statement was true.

Col. J. had despatched a messenger to inform Gen. H. that the enemy had halted, and whilst preparing to move on, there was a rumor that the foe was advancing on us. Here the Colonel gave orders to his officers to stand firm to their posts, and exhorted all to do their duty; and if they were approaching, he would not pause to be attacked, but charge upon and demolish them at once. Let it be remembered, that we always marched in charging columns whenever in danger; and during the whole service, Colonel J. taught his men in sham battles, and in his patriotic speeches, always inculcated the superiority of that mode; so that in the charge on the 5th October, there was not a man taken by surprise. Col. Johnson proceeded on ahead with his spies, and discovered that the British army was not advancing, but had halted; and when the mounted regiment came up, the two armies remained in this position, both without moving, but looking at and intently examining each other. Col. J. was all this time in front of his men, in the space between the two armies. It was here that Gen. Harrison came up to Col. Johnson, and after examining the lines and position of the enemy, said to Col. J. "form your regiment on the left, to fight the Indians, and I will bring up the infantry and commence an attack on the British." Col. Johnson then took myself and some others to select a situation, and sent Capt. Jacob Stucker to examine the swamp, and see if it could be passed. We examined and found it wholly impassable, and the Col. remarked that horses could do nothing there.

After reaching the front of his regiment, Gen. H. came up and asked if he was ready, to which the Colonel replied, "I have examined the swamp and find it impassable." The General appeared disappointed. The two officers here paused, and I had a fair view of both their faces. They were firm and self-possessed. After a moment the General said, "you must retire Colonel and act as a corps of reserve," regarding him with his fine black eye in a manner I have never seen equalled. The Colonel replied with a firmness that carried conviction of the truth of what he uttered to every breast: "Gen. H. permit me to charge the enemy, and the battle shall be won in thirty minutes!" An awful stillness was produced by this chivalrous request. The two looking each other steadily in the face—when Gen. H. answered, "damn them! charge them! and I will return and inform Gov. Shelby and my other officers that I have changed the order of battle."

As I am well informed, Gen. H. told all his staff that Col. Johnson had made the request, and pledged the success of the attack, and he had granted it. These interesting scenes gave me a very exalted opinion of these distinguished men, and inspired new confidence in each of them. The facts now to be stated are more important for the honor of our country. As soon as Gen. Harrison had given permission to charge, and retired to the infantry, Capt. Stucker came up and informed Col. Johnson that he had found a crossing place in the swamp, where the Indians were. Col. Johnson was then with his brother, the brave Col. James Johnson, preparing to attack the British with the whole mounted regiment. On receiving this information, Col. R. M. Johnson turned to his brother James, and said, "brother, take my place at the head of the first battalion, and charge the British—I will cross the swamp and fight the Indians with the second battalion." The only explanation of this order was made in this short sentence: "Brother, you have a family, I have none." These words, at so critical a juncture, gave a thrill of delight and admiration to every bosom, and exalted the self-sacrificing speaker to a degree I never saw surpassed in the hearts of the brave men who were on the eve of the dreadful encounter." He (Col. Johnson) knew that he would have to fight about three to one, on bad ground—a most formidable foe commanded by Tecumseh, and the position and all chosen by himself. Col. James Johnson, at the head of the first battalion, with 500 men, charged and took the whole British force, except a few Dragoons and Indians, without the loss of a single man. I charged at the head of my column, and saw the whole operation. Not a man flinched, but all done their duty. The British fired two excellent rounds, or platoons, before we routed them. We killed and wounded 20 or 30 British, by the spies who were dismounted and ordered to keep in advance of the charging column and fight as long as they could, before we passed them on horseback. Captain Church was one of the Captains of this dismounted corps, and saved the charging column on the road near the river, by shooting the British soldier who had a lighted match in his hand, to discharge the cannon at us. As I passed the cannon I saw this man lie bleeding in death.

Thus I have given what I saw of this part of the battle, where 500 mounted volunteers, six months in service, under Col. James Johnson, charged and captured about 650 or 700 British regulars—all too, without the loss of a man on our part, killed or wounded. After the interview between Col. R. M. Johnson and his brother James, I saw no more of the former till after the battle, as I was in pursuit of the British General, Proctor, with some others. When all was over, I returned, Col. R. M. Johnson was lying

almost lifeless, and bleeding from five wounds—all dangerous, and some of them supposed to be mortal. He seemed as calm and serene in his agony as if nothing had happened. I viewed the bleeding patriot a moment, and recollected his last words to his brother, when they parted for the battle. My conclusion was that he was then in the condition he had anticipated, and was perfectly resigned to such a fate. It is a notorious fact, that Colonel R. M. Johnson fought the Indians, with his second battalion of 500 men, without any aid, except a few soldiers of the infantry who left their lines and pressed into the fight. No company or battalion aided or assisted, because they were compelled to remain as a corps of reserve, and when a reinforcement was ordered under Col. Simrall, the Indians had fled before it reached the battle ground. This consideration adds far more to the glory of our arms, than if we had fought and conquered with superior or even equal force. It adds to the fame of Gen. Harrison, the Commander in Chief, and Gov. Shelby, indeed the whole corps—and places high on the list of our country's defenders, the name of Col. R. M. Johnson, and his gallant regiment, which was selected to fight the battle of the Thames on the 5th October, 1813.

Nearly every thing above related happened under my own eye, or in my hearing.  
**ROBERT SCROGIN.**  
Paris, Ky., Nov. 16th, 1835.

From the Mayeville Monitor.  
**RESPECT TO CL. R. M. JOHNSON.**

The distinguished patriot and statesman, Col. R. M. Johnson, arrived in this city on Monday last, about noon, being on his way to the seat of government, and was detained with us, until about 11 o'clock at night, waiting the arrival of a boat in which he could proceed. A large number of his friends, of both political parties, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by his unexpected detention in this place, to tender to him their congratulations and respects, and to testify their gratitude for his many valuable services to their country, by inviting him to an entertainment at Langhorn's Hotel, in the evening. About 7 o'clock the Colonel met his friends in the large dining room of the Hotel, where was spent as social and agreeable an evening as we have enjoyed for a long while. Long will it be remembered by many who were present, with the most pleasing emotions. I was a sublime sight to see the veteran soldier who had unbared his bosom to the ruthless foes of the country, in her defence; who had received the brunt of many a hard attack, and whose bones upon his limbs the scars of honorable wounds; surrounded by warm friends, mingling among them with ease and familiarity, and receiving the sincere homage of their innumerable friends. He who had vanquished the Indian foe, unloosed the fetters of the imprisoned debtor, and relieved by his own bounty the sufferings of many an impoverished fellow-being, stood amid the throng of his grateful fellow-countrymen. Not an individual was there who did not manifest an anxiety to do him reverence.

The following are the sentiments, so far as we have been enabled to obtain them, which were offered on the occasion, and enthusiastically appropriated by the company.

By Dr. John Shackelford. *The Patriotic of our country*—Without reference to party feelings, entitled to general attention.

By James C. Coleman. *Our Republican Institutions*—May those who fought and bled to maintain them, long live to enjoy the blessings they afford.

By Major Markland. *The Defenders of our country*—They are entitled to our warmest gratitude.

By Nicholas D. Coleman. *Col. R. M. Johnson*—The patriot soldier—the disinterested representative of the people, who promptly and efficiently promotes the interest of his fellow citizens, without regard to party distinctions.

[To this toast, Col. Johnson responded in a short but eloquent and appropriate speech, in which he felicitously indulged in a few reminiscences of the past, associated with the early history and settlement of Mayville; and concluded, by offering a sentiment, complimentary to its citizens, and solicitous for its advancing prosperity.]

By R. H. Stanton. The "wounded soldier's" most grateful reward, is to see the rights and liberties for which he fought and bled, properly appreciated and properly exercised, by those for whom they were achieved.

By R. W. Thompson. May the members of the 24th Congress legislate under the recollection, that the people of this Union are ONE.

By J. Franklin Tanner. *Colonel R. M. Johnson*—The admiration of his countrymen shall be the reward of his patriotic services, in the cause of Republicanism.

By Thos. J. Pew, of Lexington. *The memory of the late William T. Barry*—One of Kentucky's brightest ornaments.

By R. W. Thompson. Our generous-hearted fellow-townsmen, N. D. Coleman.

[Mr. Coleman returned thanks to the proposer, and the company which approved the above sentiment, in a few brief but eloquent remarks.]

By E. T. Burgyne. *Martin Van Buren and Colonel R. M. Johnson*—Their grateful countrymen will make them their next President and Vice President of the United States.

By Isaac Watkins. May the junior sons of Kentucky never be ungrateful to their seniors, who defended their lives and liberties.

By Major Markland. *The Union of the States*—Fratricide be the brain that would meditate their dissolution.

By S. S. Miner. *Col. R. M. Johnson*—May he continue to receive the gratitude of a generous people for his untiring zeal in their cause of equal rights.

By R. H. Stanton. While we enjoy the blessings of freedom, let us not be unmindful of the situation of others—*Success to the noble Texans!*

By Wm. McIlvann. *Robert J. Ward*—An honest man.

From the Jefferson Republican.  
**"AND LO! 'T WAS WHITE!"**

What would ye be at ye gentlemen of the piebald whig party. We plain dealing Democratic folks of this good Old Dominion, as a party through time in memorial, renowned alike for uniform steadfastness in political purpose and design, and for generous, chivalrous forbearance from resentment and revenge towards a foe subdued, have contentedly rested our hopes on one man, singled out at the outset as our Champion, in the pending canvass for the first office in our gift. We have given it as our opinion that Martin Van Buren ought to be the next President of the United States. We have maintained, and do still maintain, that he was born and educated in our principles, handed down to us by the Patriarchs of the land, Jefferson, Madison and Pendleton, and a host of others; that in political life, he practiced on these principles *ab ovo*, and that to this day he has sustained them.

He brought them out, not only unimpaired but improved, amended and chastened by time, and the practical experience of himself and other sages of the land. Yes! this is true, and you cannot gainsay it. You have attempted to brand him an Abolitionist, palpably with an expectation and hope of putting down in the pending canvass for the Presidency, his prospects in the slave holding States. But you have signally failed in this, as you had previously done in all your schemes to destroy the fame and prospects of this highly gifted man; For in despite of all your machinations, he is manifestly in the ascendant, and wending his way to the highest office in this nation's gift—the most distinguished and the most truly honorable station that can be bestowed by men; and this too, as the reward of virtue, talents and ability, honestly and industriously exercised in, and faithfully devoted to the service of his country.

How different has been the course of your party, and the idols whom you support and worship. You are made up of broken fragments, of divers factions and parties, all of which had been scattered to the four winds of heaven, and are now connected in jarring, discordant concord, merely to resist and try to put down one of the great benefactors, not only of his country, but of the human race; and having failed to put down Andrew Jackson, too strong for, and proof against, your Partisan arrows [for you are manifestly defeated, and on the retreat] you are now venting all your spleen and venom against M. Van Buren, whom in your chaste nomenclature, you announce as the heir apparent, selected at the will and at the discretion of the present illustrious incumbent, to fill his high place; without respect to the high paramount authority of us, the sovereign people of this Republic, acknowledged to be the strongest and most independent power and people on earth. Are you in earnest? Can it be possible that you so conscientiously believe in what you say? I fancy not. Can we, the sons of sires, who pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" in support of the holiest of causes, and gloriously redeemed the pledge? Can we, I say, become recreant to such a cause? Has that love of liberty, that holy, lofty spirit of independence always heretofore our guide and support thro' weal and thro' woe, have they, in this season of trying need, abandoned and deserted us? No. The same spirit still animates us, and under its holy influence, we are alike disposed to meet and pronounce domestic usurpation and misrule, as our fathers were to breast the mighty shock, and to repel tyranny and invasion from abroad.

You say that M. Van Buren is an Arch Magician, &c. Away with this tirade! You give us no proof—if you will, we will hearken unto it. But in the absence of such proof, we are bound to assume as fact, what we believe, nay vouch to be fact; that he is one of the plainest and most unassuming men in the Republic. It is true, that he is a man of deep reflection and profound forecast; but these high gifts and endowments are directed, in their exercise, to the single purpose of his country's good. An Arch Magician! Why he is a mere baby in comparison with your real candidate and champion, Mr. Clay. He is inferior by the odds of the shuffle, cut and deal, "Gratia exopti." Look to the deep stroke of the magic wand, by which Mr. Clay foisted himself into the Department of State, under the misrule of John Q. Adams. "He that hath ears to hear, and eyes to see, let him hear and see." I said Mr. Clay was your real candidate and champion. So he was, and may still be, if you find him about to be stronger than Judge White or any body else, in the House of Representatives. But this is doubtful, extremely doubtful, for he has so often shot madly from his sphere, and (Cameleon-like) assumed such variety of forms and colors, that he begins to be in bad odour even among you piebald gentry. You or some of your party have tried him twice in the Presidential race, and the third experiment has been in progress, and may possibly be continued, if you should find that by breaking the ranks, you can so divide us, as to bring the election before the House of Repre-

sentatives, which may God in his mercy avert. This is manifestly your object, and you dare not deny it.

Now what is your next resort? You send your tempter into the blissful bowers of Eden, seduce from his integrity, and long tried fidelity to his party, Judge White, who has been from his youth upwards, the steady, unvarying supporter of the President's political principles, and his companion in arms, and at that very time, your warm political opponent, proverbial among yourselves, for the pretended fallacy of his political dogmas.

But you find his weak side, you touch him with your magic wand, your "sacred medicine," you hold up to him in prospect, the highest station in the gift of man. Immediately his principles and opinions "sink together in the dust." He looks abroad to that high destiny, which may possibly await him, throws himself into the tempter's arms, hugs him to his bosom, and places all his destinies in his hands. "He gave up the Ghost"—It is finished. In charity, carve this inscription on his political tomb:

Here lies the Phœnix, curvus auriga paterni, Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excitatus.

From the New York Post.  
**FROM LONDON.**

By the Sampson, packet ship, we have London papers to the 10th ult. The news is but one day later than our last accounts, and of little moment.

**SPAIN.**

The last piece of news is the confirmation of Mina's acceptance of the chief command in Catalonia; a letter from that illustrious chief further states that he was then on the point of setting out for his destination. Swayed by no recollection of the ill treatment and foul ingratitude with which his former services had been rewarded, he thought only of his country, her happiness and liberty, and seized, with his characteristic alacrity, this almost unlooked for opportunity of once more drawing his sword, which was never unsheathed but to fight the battles of liberty, in order to give the last blow to that system of intrigue and corruption which had not only sunk the ancient glories of his country, but had virtually erased it from the map of independent States.

**FRANCE.**

It would appear that dissatisfaction very generally pervades the French army. We find by the papers before us, that on the 30th ult. and 1st inst. 25 sub-officers and two soldiers of the 11th Regiment of the line were brought prisoners into Toulouse, escorted by gendarmes. They were said to be implicated in the conspiracy lately discovered in that city. The 9th, 17th, and 37th Regiments of the line are also said to be infected with Republicanism. The government was proceeding otherwise, vigorously dismissing the commandants of the National Guard, and persecuting the Press. The editor of the *Reformateur* was again convicted on Wednesday last of a seditious libel, and sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs.

**ENGLAND.**

LONDON, 10th Oct. 2 o'clock.

The pressure in the Money Market continues without abatement, and Consols have in consequence dropped to 90, at which there are now buyers. Large exchequer Bills have fallen to 13, in consequence, it is rumored of sales to some extent being made by several of the private bankers. We can scarcely, however, give credit to the rumor, as money can be obtained to meet any emergency with great facility on these securities at the Bank of England, and as they are likely to advance in value when the quarterly dividends are in the course of payment next week, it is reasonable to suppose, that the bankers would give a preference to the temporary accommodation. The demand for money from the manufacturing districts in the north is, however, in the increase within the last few days, in consequence of limitation of the discounts by some of the local Joint Stock Banks whose paper had been refused by the Bank of England.

The American line of packet ship Ontario, H. Hetterson, master, arrived yesterday from New York, with 49 passengers. She has had a long passage of 28 days. On the 2d inst. in lat. 47, long. 17, West, she spoke the ship Douglas, and by some means came in contact and carried away the figure head of the Ontario, and the Douglas lost her bowsprit and fore-yard. The Douglas was bound for Quebec, but in the confusion could not learn from whence she was, or any other particular. The Ontario, after having passed quarantine examinations, and landed the greatest part of her passengers, sailed for the river.

The Fair Rosamond has captured another Slave vessel, having on board 540 slaves.

Translated from the New York Courier des Etats Unis.

The Courier Francais says:—"The Quotidienne contains a pretended correspondence from Amsterdam, in which much is said of the great political combinations of the Bonaparte family, and especially of Count de Surville. According to this communication, that personage was to return to Washington only for the purpose of bringing about a complete rupture between the United States and France. Little, truly, has it been suspected that he possessed so much influence in America, and the editors of the Quotidienne with their Dutch correspondents, are the only persons in Europe who are initiated into the secret. They know further, what also no one would have suspected, that Count de Surville has left 25 millions of francs with a banker in London, to foment troubles both in France and Spain, with a view of assisting his pretensions to those two thrones."

What we find most curious in such news is to see a sober journal reporting them seriously."

These observations of the Courier are as just as the article of the Quotidienne is ridiculous. We would wish the Count de Surville the twenty-five millions which are bestowed upon him so benevolently, and we can assure all the Carlist journals that he would never employ them, as so many others have done, in exciting the enemies of France. The great name of Bonaparte has always remained to this day eminently French, and none of the brothers of him who rendered it so illustrious, will ever sully it by anti-national alliances, or even wishes. The Quotidienne will find little credit in this country, in which the Count, since his return a few days ago, has been constantly receiving the most marked testimonials of the affection and respect of the entire population.

**CANADA.**

The weather in Lower Canada has been, within a few days, very severe. The ice in some places, over an inch in thickness. On Friday last the steamboat St. George, on her way from Quebec to Montreal, was detained at anchor between four and five hours by a severe snow storm.—*National Gaz. Nov. 17.*

**MICHIGAN.**

*Inaugural Address of Gov. Mason.*—The first legislature of this embryo state of Michigan, is in session at Detroit. The Detroit Journal contains the Inaugural address of the young chief magistrate. We annex one or two paragraphs:

"The change of government, which is now in the process of completion, has placed us in a new and delicate relation to the legislative and executive authorities of the Union. It is believed, however, that the difficulties presented by the new attitude assumed by the people of Michigan, will readily disappear before the light of examination and precedent, and that a course of forbearance and respect to the rights and powers of others, entirely consistent with our own, will smooth our advancement to the high destiny before us.

"By the provisions of the constitution, which has just received the decisive sanction of the people, all laws now in existence in the territory of Michigan, not repugnant to this constitution, remain in force until they expire of their own limitation, or may be repealed by an act of state legislation. All writs, recognizances, and other legal instruments, prosecutions and proceedings at law, are declared to be valid and binding. All officers, civil and military, holding territorial offices and appointments under the authority of the United States, continue to hold and exercise them until superseded under this constitution. I am not aware that the constitution of itself, immediately supersedes any officer of federal appointment, except the governor and the secretary of the territory. No inconvenience or detriment to the welfare of the state, or to the interests of the Union, can proceed from so partial a change. The administration and execution of the existing laws, will proceed without interruption. The Judicial and other functionaries, deriving their commissions from the United States, will continue to enjoy their respective stations, and to perform their duties, until the legislature, giving due time for the legislation of Congress on the subject of our admission into the Union, may deem it expedient to organize a state Judiciary, and to authorize the election or appointment of other officers, under the constitution. No intermission of harmonious action and co-operation between the local and federal authorities can be rationally anticipated."

**OPPOSITION TACTICS.**

We have been frequently asked, whom do the opposition mean ultimately to support for President?

We have no hesitation in expressing our conviction, that the organized forces of that party rest all their present efforts and future struggles, on one of two hopes. They will continue to pursue the plan, some time since marked out for them by the National Intelligencer, of bringing forward their strongest men in every quarter of the Union, with a view to carry the election into the House of Representatives. Should their hopes fail in this, and Mr. Van Buren be elected notwithstanding, they will still by this policy have attained one important object—to wit: securing the state offices, in those states where they succeed by local partialities in defeating the candidate of the democracy.

This is the most they really expect to attain. The increased and increasing manifestations of the overwhelming popularity of Van Buren and Johnson, throughout the whole Union from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the remotest hamlet on the Missouri, is sufficient to convince them of the hopelessness of defeating the people's choice. We believe, that they are convinced of this fact—and that the sole object of their zeal, manoeuvres, misrepresentations, and slanders, tricks and devices, is to carry the state elections in a few debatable states. The game has proved profitable to Tennessee—but it will be scarcely "worth the candle" in Missouri. Van Buren and Old Tecumseh can beat the hind sights off any "available" that can be started, and the Missouri Whigs know it. Hence the chrymies! Hence the doleful lamentations with which their federal papers abound!

Boons' Lick, Mo Democrat.

**PORK! PORK! PORK!!!**  
THE highest price will be given in Cash for  
PORK. Apply to  
JNO. W. HUNT & SON.

**BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1835.

The absence of the Editor will account for an article, which lately appeared in one of the Lexington papers, passing unnoticed for the present.

It is understood that instructions have been issued to several District Attorneys of the U. States, to enforce the observance of our neutral relations with Mexico.

The Hon. Richard M. Johnson stopped in Lexington on Sunday night 22d inst. on his way to Washington.

The New York Star states that the forts of New York harbour are to be garrisoned forthwith, and one hundred cannons have been ordered to be sent to Fort Richmond. The North Carolina at Norfolk has been taken out of the Dry Dock, and hauled alongside the Navy Yard preparatory to her getting in her masts. The Grampus and Falmouth are also to be immediately fitted up. This sounds like the note of preparation. The public press, as was to be expected, abounds with speculations, in anticipation of the President's Message.

The Louisville Advertiser of 21st November states, that it had received information from a gentleman direct from New Orleans, that Stephen F. Austin had left that city, a few days before his departure, with thirty thousand stand of arms. Three companies of volunteers from New Orleans and one from Natchez had started for Texas, and several additional companies were organizing at those places.

Large meetings of those favorable to the cause of the Texans have been lately held at New York, Boston and Cincinnati. Considerable sums were subscribed, and resolutions adopted declaratory of their intention to aid their brethren to the utmost of their power in shaking off the yoke of tyranny.

The Indiana Democrat, after giving an account of the proceedings of numerous Democratic public meetings held in that State, says, "The Wabash country will send a voice here this winter in favor of State Internal Improvements and Van Buren and Johnson, that will make 'old North Bend' retire with his followers, ashamed and abashed."

There seems to be a perfect mania pervading the country on the subject of rail-roads. Hardly a paper comes to hand but contains accounts of meetings held for the purpose of projecting one through some part or another.

The publication of the St. Louis Daily Herald, has been discontinued for want of sufficient patronage.

A reward of \$3000 has been offered by the Cashier of the Union Bank of Louisiana, for the apprehension of Dudley W. Babcock, who has absconded from the branch bank of Clinton, of which he was Cashier, taking with him the funds of the institution to the amount of nearly 30,000 dollars.

Mississippi Elections.—So far as returns have yet been received, they give Runnels, the republican candidate for Governor, a majority over Judge L. nch, the Nullifier, of 467.

## ESC. PE.

Nathan H. dge, who had been for some time confined in the Jail of Fleming county, on a charge of murder, effected his escape on Sunday night last. He effected his egress by cutting holes through the walls of the prison, for which purpose he had been furnished with an auger, saw and other implements. The guilty agent who furnished the tools to the prisoner has not yet been discovered. But time, which is a mighty agent in disclosing facts, will, it is very probable, discover the perpetrator of this high offence against the public peace.

A reward of three hundred dollars has been offered by the Trustees of the town for retaking and delivering Hodge to the Jail of Fleming county.—Ky. Whig.

Having accidentally omitted publishing the resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of New Jersey, in our last, we now supply the omission.

"WHEREAS, in all representative governments, the sovereignty of the people is an indisputable truth; they have a right, and it is their duty, upon all proper occasions, to instruct their Representatives in the duties which they require them to perform.—Therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for, and use their influence to have expressed from the Journal of the United States Senate, the resolution passed on the 25th day of March, 1834, declaring "That the President, in the late execu-

tive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," the same having passed that body without warrant of law.

Resolved, That our Senators be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to vote against the recharter of the Bank of the United States, and against the chartering any other bank or similar institution.

Resolved, That the particular attention of our Senators be called to the foregoing resolutions, and that they be respectfully requested to conform thereto, or resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to lay before Congress the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, at the opening of their next session."

We have received no additional information with regard to the progress of affairs in Texas. The following decree issued by the Minister of the Interior will afford some clue to the better understanding of what the real state of affairs has been in that country generally.

From the New Orleans Bee, of Oct. 23.

## LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The brig Volta, Capt. Kennedy, arrived yesterday in six days from Vera Cruz, and brought us Journals of that place up to the 12th inst. We do not perceive in them any account of the central constitution having been discussed or adopted by the chambers of Congress. But it appears certain that the Federal Republic has been dissolved; and that executive officers of the Mexican states have been subjected to the appointment of the central government. The local legislatures of the states have been annihilated by a formal decree, issued under the authority of the acting president, and sanctioned by the Congress.

The following is the decree which was issued by the minister of the interior. "The president pro tempore of the Mexican United States informs the inhabitants of the Republic that the general congress has decreed as follows:

1. The actual governors of the different states of the union shall continue their duties till the period shall have expired, for which they were appointed by the respective constitutions of the different states; but in the exercise of their functions in future, they shall be subject to the general government of the nation.

2. The legislature shall discontinue the exercise of their functions; but before those now in session shall be dissolved, and when those in vacation shall have met in session, they shall nominate a departmental junta, composed for the present of 5 individuals, selected from their own body or otherwise, to act as a council for the governor; and in case of vacancy as governor, to propose to the general government three persons, whose qualifications may entitle them to the office; while in the interval, till the nomination shall have been made by the national congress, the duties of governor shall be exercised by the first in order of the counsellors.

3. In those states where the Legislature shall not have been convoked within eight days, the municipal government of the capitol shall exercise the above duties so far as concerns the election of the 5 members of the departmental junta.

4. All the judges and tribunals of the State shall continue in their present condition for the administration of justice, till the general government shall have published a law for the organization of the judiciary department. The securities of all judicial functionaries exacted by the respective Legislatures, will be refused or accepted by the supreme court of the nation.

5. All the subordinate authorities of the State shall also continue in the exercise of their respective duties, and nominating shall only be made for such places as are now vacant or shall be vacated. But the authorities and their offices with all the revenues and duties of which they have the administration, shall be under the control of the national government, through the medium of the governors of their respective states.

Jose Manuel Moreno, president; Jose R. Malo, secretary; Atenogenes Castillero, secretary.

I have ordered the printing, publication and circulation of the above decree, that it shall have its whole effect.

MIGUEL BARRAGAN.

Palace of the federal government, Mexico, Oct. 3, 1835.

A. D. Manuel Diez de Bonilla.

I transmit you the above decree for your instruction; and that you may have it immediately put into execution. God and liberty.

BONILLA.

Mexico, 34 Oct. 1835.

Such a decree was expected to have been the result of the central system of government; and consequently of the destruction of the federal republic. The recommendation of that system, by the majority of the states to the congress, may have virtually vested the chambers with power to alter the constitution and annihilate the state legislatures; and if we were not almost certain that the military president will prove the dictator of the nation, we would conclude that such a system of government is the most eligible for the Mexican people; as they cannot enjoy liberty without licentiousness and disorders.

## THE TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

A vessel will depart to-day for Texas, with nearly two hundred volunteers.—She goes direct to New Orleans, which port is to be a rendezvous for four other vessels also with volunteers.—immediately after their arrival there they will leave in a body for Texas.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

From the Mobile Register, Nov. 5, TEXAS.

We perceive in the New Orleans papers that intelligence received there by sea confirms the previous accounts from Texas received by the way of Arkansas. The schooner Santa Pie, from Copano, states that the Texans have captured Goliad or Bhis, with about 30 men, had made prisoner of the Collector [San En] and that a proportion of the inhabitants had joined the Texans; that the Collector after having been paroled, endeavored to escape, was subsequently taken at La Mission de Refugi, about twelve miles from Copano, and confined at Goliad. When taken, two letters were found concealed in his shoes addressed to Santa Anna.

About 30 men had been enrolled at the Mission for the service. A battle had been fought on the Guadalupe, and forty men killed of the Mexicans, and two Texans.

From the Georgia Standard of Union.

Developments are daily made, not only of the truth of Mr. Stewart's narrative of the disclosures of the infamous Land Pirate, but of the immense benefits which that gentleman's fortitude and perseverance have secured to the Southern and Western States. Two of the men whose names are disclosed in Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, were sent to our Penitentiary from the county of Morgan in September, 1834, for negro stealing. Two others have been sentenced in an adjoining county, who are now in the four walls for the same offence. The court and the community present at the trial, (we are informed) are of the opinion, that one of these men belongs to Mure's clan, though probably, an obscure member. This man had corrupted a youth of about 17 years, whom he used as the instrument of his villainy. We are glad to learn that Judge Polhill is making a fit example of such culprits, by executing the extent of the law upon them. The youth is sentenced for four years, but his abandoned seducer, for ten. We forbear to mention names, as other disclosures may still be made, and other villains brought to punishment.

A NATIONAL BANK.—Some of the Bank papers continue to insist upon it that "we cannot do without a National Bank." The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning contains a long article upon the subject, intended, no doubt, to operate upon Congress at the session which is about to commence. It is pretty generally conceded that without a National Bank the editors of the National Intelligencer, the New York Courier and Enquirer, the Philadelphia Inquirer, and sundry others, would have heretofore been in rather an unpleasant predicament; and reasoning from their own experience upon the subject, it is not, perhaps, surprising that they cannot do without a National Bank.—Balt. Repub.

From the Frankfort Argus.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN KENTUCKY. At a meeting of the Central State Committee, held agreeably to adjournment at Frankfort on the evening of the 13th of November, 1835—at which were present a number of our political friends of Franklin and other counties,—to take into consideration the propriety of holding a State Convention for the purpose of nominating Electors of President and Vice President, and candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor for 1836. It was

Resolved, That we recommend to our Democratic friends in Kentucky, the holding of a State Convention at Frankfort on the 22d of February next for the purposes aforesaid, and that we invite their concurrence in the subject of this resolution.

Resolved, That the friends of the present Administration, in Franklin county, will hold a county meeting on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and appointing delegates to the above-named State Convention, and also that we respectfully suggest, the similar observance of that day to our friends throughout the State.

By order of the Central State Committee.

JEPHTHA DUDLEY, Chm.

R. A. Ferguson, Sec'y. N. B. The Editors of papers friendly to the Administration are requested to notice the above.

## GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL IN BALTIMORE.

The Whigs of Baltimore have eaten and drunk glorification to themselves, and dinned it to their political opponents. The Whig cannons spoke to the heavens in full mounted volume. The tables groaned under the weight of good things provided by the Whig caterers. The Whigs were gorgeously and wassally, and were patriotic, eloquent, and impassioned; as men are apt to be when under the double inspiration of politics and drink. Like the grand Pavelet celebration, there were provided stores ample enough to feed an almshouse. The Whig festival at Baltimore is peculiarly appropriate at this time. So nothing of the kind is absolutely necessary, to raise the flagging spirits of the members of that party. It is well for them to be merry over their federal-baked meats—to assemble, perhaps for the last time, as the members of a fast-fading party—to put their house in order—and, as they have been beautiful in their lives, not to be divided in their deaths. The toasts were the usual glorification toasts: Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, William H. Harrison, and Hugh L. White, were severally toasted in the order in which they are named. After the toasts, speeches, &c., &c., when the eloquence had run out, the meeting formed in

procession, marched through the city, and then went to see the fireworks, which were admirably got up, and blazed away according to the most approved fashion. The Baltimore celebration was in every respect, to use the language of Frank Grainger, "a most beautiful business." The Whigs are delighted with it. So are we. If, after their manifold discomfitures, they can content themselves with a harmless affair of this kind, we give them joy for their admirably constituted temperaments. "Sweet," indeed, "are the uses of adversity," they can put the Whigs in such good humor. We will make a fair compromise with them. We will gain all the victories, and they shall enjoy all the celebrations. We will succeed at the ball and boxes—they shall succeed at the dinner parties. We will not grudge them one tithe of the comfort they derive from defeat, and thus, at last, both parties will be satisfied. Such an era of good feeling is one that we covet.—N. Y. Times.

## GALE ON LAKE ERIE.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser, Nov. 11. The wind commenced blowing a gale about 6 o'clock this morning, and continued to increase until about 10. At that time it blew so furious as to endanger the new buildings now being erected in our city, and the shipping upon the Lake. We understand that the schooner, Adelaide, was sunk at the mouth of the harbor, the hands on board escaping into the small boat. Another schooner, in about half past ten, with one mast broken. Numerous other vessels have been continually arriving at this port during the day, most of which are damaged. The lower part of the town is completely overflowed by the water. A five-story brick building on the east side of Main street, not completed, was tumbled down in a mass from the very foundation. Another four-story brick dwelling, unfinished, owned by Danforth Richmond, was blown down the first story, from which a man narrowly escaped by jumping from the roof. Another new brick dwelling on South Street, not finished, and owned by Amos Morgan, was blown down, falling upon his dwelling, adjoining, and crushing in the roof and breaking through the floor of the second story, but fortunately none were injured.

2 P.M. The wind still continues unabated. The flats are covered with water to a depth of from six to ten feet. Many buildings are about, and the damage will be immense. We have heard of no loss of human lives. The gale is unprecedented and the height of water is greater than has been known for many years past.

A letter of the same date, in the Albany Journal, says: "I have just understood that the steam boat Thomas Jefferson is upon the wharf, at the foot of Main street. We shall hear to-morrow and know for certain, from up the Lake. Mr. Coit, who has resided here for twenty years, says he never knew the water so high, during his knowledge of the place. One or two vessels came in this morning completely dismasted, and one sunk soon after getting into the harbor."

The same paper of Nov. 12, says, the effects of the gale which was mentioned yesterday, are more disastrous than we had anticipated, the following are the particulars as far as we have been able to gather them:

As to the amount of damage done to the shipping, it is difficult, in the confusion of the moment, to ascertain. The schooner Tecumseh, on the point of the pier, and will probably be lost. Two vessels, names unknown, are ashore in the bay, south of the light house. Several vessels came in during the gale, and some were much injured, and by running aground or other craft in the harbor, have been seriously damaged. The schooner, which came in during the gale, and was run into by the Commodore Perry, both of which were much damaged by the collision. Several steam boats, the Sandusky, Ohio, Charles Townsend, Henry Clay, and Sheldon Thompson, are aground, and must have sustained more or less injury. The schooner Florida, of Oswego, lies high and dry, about 200 feet upon the beach, near the ship canal. The Benjamin Rush is upon one of the docks.

The bridge over the canal, on Prime street, is broken down. One canal boat lies partly on the bank of the canal, broken through the centre. Schr. Eclipse lost one mast and schr Canadian lost both. The steam boat W. F. P. Taylor, received considerable injury, by being run into by the schr Helen. Several buildings were blown down and many chimneys destroyed. The roof was blown off the new county clerk's office.

Although there is much present suffering, it is gratifying to learn, that our citizens have taken prompt and efficient measures for extending relief to the unfortunate. Three hundred loaves were collected last evening, to relieve those who are more immediately in need of attention, and we trust that the Common Council will take measures to extend the relief, which may be further required.

THE MINT.—We learn that a new die for the coins of the United States is now in a state of preparation, and will be ready for use in the ensuing year. The design was prepared by Sully, and is said to be exceedingly beautiful. It is a full length image of the Goddess of Liberty, in a sitting posture, with one hand resting on a shield containing the Coat of Arms of the United States. On the reverse will be the American Eagle, as at present, without however, the shield and coat of arms with which his breast is disfigured, and which somewhat resembles a gridiron, exhibiting the bad taste of boiling a bird with his feathers on. The first coin struck with the device will be the dollar, of which there have none been coined for thirty years.—Phil. Gazette.

## PROSPEROUS STATE OF OUR COUNTRY.

Notwithstanding the doleful predictions of ruin and distress made by Clay, Webster, Ewing, & Co. Providence has kindly smiled upon us and prosperity and plenty abounds throughout the land. It was said that our canals were a solitude, yet such has been the immense pressure of business upon them that it is found necessary to widen them to give room for additional boats to ply upon their waters. It was declared that "our lakes were a desolate waste of water," yet steamboats have been added to steamboats, and vessel to vessel, and still there is not enough for the accommodation of the thousands and tens of thousands of passengers, and the immense quantities of merchandise moving to the far west.

Commerce spreads her white sails on every sea and on every ocean,—the "Star Spangled Banner" waves in ever harbor on the globe, and our vessels return with rich cargoes from the east, west, and south; our manufacturers run their mills to good profit, and our workshops are well supplied. Our farmers are not only blessed with abundance, but also with good markets for the productions of their farms and dairies. In this country our farmers are satisfied and contented with the times. Hay is at \$15 and \$16 per ton—immense quantities of oats have been sold at 55 cents per bushel, and every thing brings the same proportion.

How different is the state of things, with that prophesied by the enemies of Andrew Jackson. To injure and destroy him, they would have brought ruin and distress upon their country. Happily, though their will was good, they possessed not the power to produce the ruin they prophesied and our country is prosperous and happy. Our venerable chief magistrate has the pleasing satisfaction of beholding that country, for which he has so often perilled his life, and for whose glory, honor, and prosperity he has only desired to live, enjoying under the close of his administration all those blessings which can render a nation great and happy, and for which as far as his wisdom and firmness have produced this state of prosperity, he will receive the benedictions of his grateful countrymen.—Hudson Gazette.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

"THE AVAILABLE CANDIDATE." Since the elections in the South have demonstrated the weakness of Judge White, and laid him fairly on the shelf, the Federalists have made the important discovery that General Harrison is their strong man to "carry all before him." For three years the Federalists have been searching for an "available candidate," with whom to defeat the Democratic party; and they have several times found their man. First, Judge McLean was to take the aristocracy and the bank upon his shoulders, and march into the white house without interruption. But the Judge broke down before he fairly got under way. There was a long discussion of the comparative merits of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Mangum, Poindexter and Leigh, neither of whom seemed to be "available," when Mr. Speaker Bell and the Bank, through the cashier, Mr. White's son-in-law, relieved the fragments of the coalition from a dilemma, by making the discovery that Judge White was entirely "available," that he would unite the Nullifiers and whigs, the strict constructionists and latitudinarians; the Bank and Anti-Bank men, in fact, the "black spirits and white," and politicians of every hue and grade. Then there was such a mounting of the White-horse; the Nullifiers leaped into the saddle and seized the reins, holding the bank upon the saddle bow; the Whigs mounted behind them, the Anti-masons, seized the tail, and old war Federalists laid hold of the mane with one hand, while they held fast to Webster with the other. With such a load what could the poor horse do? So long as he stood still, he could barely keep his feet; but at the very first step, over the election ground in the autumn, he stumbled and fell to the ground, depositing his miscellaneous and heterogeneous burden in the dust. The Nullies sprang from the saddle, cursing the weight of the Whigs, the bank and the Federalists exclaiming—

"We worth the day, That cost my life, my gallant grey." The White horse being fairly broken down and demolished, the old Tippecanoe war horse seems now to be the only "available," but he will not be able to stand under such a load a moment; and the opposition will at last make the important discovery, that no candidate—even were his popularity equal to the strength of a Hercules; can stand under the weight of their principles. Whilst the opposition are searching for an "available candidate," to unite the odds and ends of every party and every faction, the Democracy, governed by the polar star of principle, are moving steadily onward to victory.

Steamboats from Ireland to the United States.—In the Galway Irishman of Sept. 2, is a prospectus of a Steam Company, entitled "The Europe in, British and American Intercourse Company," capital two million sterling, with power to add one million. Share £25 each. Deposits one pound. Acting manager, Thomas Birmingham, Esq. Caramana, Kilconnel; or 23 D ver street, London.

The object of this company is to shorten, by about two thirds, the time of passage to and from America to England, Scotland, and all parts of Europe. The London and Dublin Board and Directors will consist of 16, as also those of Galway, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Birmingham, Edinburgh and New York.

## THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Brooks, of Portland, now travelling in Europe, gives an amusing account of his disappointment in the personal appearance of William IV, and the consequences of his republican bluntness in expressing it. He says: "I soon put myself near 'the Royal Presence,' as ever the vulgar herd on such occasions are permitted to come.—'There's the Queen'—'this side,' 'that'—and the wives clambered up the husband's shoulders to get a peep at the King and Queen. I came near getting into trouble. In my earnestness to see the show, and after straining my eyes to get a peep, and getting a full view of all—then forgetting myself and among whom I was, in my disappointment at seeing so heavy a man, I exclaimed to my companion—'What, that stupid looking chap there, the King!' 'The King, his Majesty a chap!' reiterated a man by my side full of wrath, as he took down his cap from the air—and overflowing with loyalty, 'Who the devil are you?'—'The devil himself!' I replied with as much good nature as I could put upon my countenance—thus by my impudence was probably saved from a public quarrel. Here was a lesson for me. Always respect the prejudices of the people among whom you are, and never shock them."

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.

The weather since our last publication

has been fair, pleasant, and favorable for out-door operations, till Thursday night; since that time we have had several several severe showers.

The Ohio has been gradually rising since our last, till to-day. It appears now to be on a stand. Depth of water on the Falls is 4 feet 8 inches.

Business has been fair during the week especially in Dry Goods, the City having been visited by a considerable number of country traders. The business done in Groceries this week has been rather limited.

## REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bagging and Rope. In these articles there is but little doing. One or two small sales have been made during the week, at prices which have not come to our knowledge. Also, a few sales have been made at 20 to 22 cents for bagging, and 10 to 11 cent for rope. The demand for the above is considered nearly at an end for this season.

Coffee. Holders are firm, and sales are making within the range of our quotations. We notice a sale of 50 bags, fair, at 14 to 15 cents.

Cotton. Our quotations are the same, and no improvement experienced in the demand. The stock, thou small, we think is sufficient to supply the wants of purchasers.

Cotton Yarns. The market has a good supply, and sales are making at quotations.

Flour. Transactions in flour have been considerable this week, and the same prices are given. Arrived this week 165 bbls. Shipped, 1070 bbls.

Hides. Our quotations are the same, and no improvement is experienced in the market.

Mackerel. The market continues scarce of all numbers except No. 3, and they are in fair demand at our quotations.

Molasses. The supplies are small and holders firm at quotations. Arrived this week, 10 bbls.

Bar Iron. The supplies are ample, and a regular business is realized in the article.

Sugar. We have no change to notice since our last. The demand is fair, and we notice a sale of 20 lbs. at 94 cents cash.

Salt. A considerable quantity has come into market this week, and we have been informed that as yet have been made at 31 to 33 cents. Therefore, we alter our quotations to the above prices.

Whiskey. Comes in sparingly, and 40 cents is readily given from wagons, and 41 cents from stores. Arrived this week, 209 bbls. Shipped, 224 bbls.

Wheat. The demand for this article is improving, and we alter our quotations from \$1 to \$1 10.

Feathers. The supplies are limited and the demand good. Dealers readily pay 40 cents per lb.—Price Current.

From the Western Citizen.

ON VISITING BOONSBOROUG, THE SITE OF KENTUCKY'S FIRST SETTLEMENT. Here the mighty-soul'd Boone rear'd the primitive cot, Where the forest wail'd wild and unshorn, To the hunter's proud boast, 'twas a sacred spot, Where nature in majesty, sat on her throne.

His fame has been sung in a far classic land, 'Midst the glory of Greece in it's decay— Can a bard on the ruin of his first cottage stand, And not requiem his memory, while passing away?

Where Kentucky pour'd her bright mountain flood, 'Midst savage war-whoop, and wild minstrelsy, Like Adam and Eve, the lone emigrant stood, Doubting to stand—and reluctant to flee.

The cane brake's thick gloom threw twilight o'er the day, While the panther's fierce shriek in savage yell lost, For Boone to be monarch, was but to survey His cabin, a throne, his prowess, a host.

But when science and art exalted their spire, And heaven's broad light was let in on the plain, He sigh'd for the glare of the red forest fire, And sought no nature out in her wild haunts again.

I stood by his grave—wild vines mantled o'er it; Fitly the emblem his epitaph spoke: His soul was untamed; and the temple that bore it, Slept 'neath the shade of the vine and the oak.

Scarcely a trace now remains of the primitive wild, But the thrilling legend yet lingers behind, To embalm the fond memory of nature's child In a country's bosom warm, chaste and refined.

May the stars of the Union their light combine, To illumine the tombs, where the Pioneers rest; And united in one splendid galaxy shine, While the dust of a Washington sleeps on its breast. THEODORIC.

\*By Lord Byron.  
†The banks of the Missouri.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday the 24th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Blackburn, Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, of Versailles, Ky. to Miss DAVIDELLA, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Boswell, of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Edward Stevenson, Dr. OLIVER HOWE, to Mrs. MARY RAGAN, both of this city.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Thos. P. Dudley, Mr. ELDERED S. DUDLEY, of Fayette county, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Col. Henry Clay, of Bourbon county, Ky.

DIED.—At her father's, Judge W. Shreve, in Nicholasville, on the evening of the 20th of November, Mrs. Sarah Fanning, consort of the Rev. Talbot Fanning, of Nashville, Tenn.

On the 17th inst., Mrs. Nancy Garrard, consort of Gen. James Garrard, of Bourbon county, in the 62d year of her age.

## \$100 REWARD.

ANAWAY from the Subscriber about the 1st of October last, a negro woman named MARIA. She is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark copper complexion; her front teeth somewhat decayed, speaks broken and is very polite in conversation. She was raised in Charleston, S. C. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said woman to me, if taken out of the state, or \$50 if taken in the state.

RICHARD H. CHINN.  
Lexington, Nov. 27th, 1835.—47-1febr



